

# Defoe's REVIEW

Reproduced from the Original  
Editions, with an Introduction and  
Bibliographical Notes by

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Facsimile Book 14

APRIL 5, 1709, TO AUGUST 4, 1709

Of Volume VI

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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Throughout Volume VI and for the first 35 numbers of VII, Defoe had the *Review* printed in Edinburgh as well as in London. With a few exceptions, the same essays appeared in both printings, usually in the same sequence but with different numbers and dates.

A very useful account, with some minor flaws corrected in the notes below, is given by E. G. Fletcher in "The London and Edinburgh Printings of Defoe's *Review*, Volume VI," *University of Texas Studies in English*, No. 14, pp. 50-58.

### COPIES

#### THE LONDON PRINTING

BM-b

BM-c

Hu has Nos. 30, 87, and 148 only.

Tr-d lacks Nos. 24, 38, 73, 77, 103, 106, 115, 117, 139, 141, and 146.

Tr-m lacks Nos. 83, 97, and 101.

#### THE EDINBURGH PRINTING

BA lacks the title page and No. 10.

N has Nos. 1-17 only. See London *Times Literary Supplement*, June 18 (p. 424), 1938.

S

Te lacks the title page.

Trent. The Boston Public Library has in its Trent Collection a loose title page of the Edinburgh Volume VI.

Y lacks the title page.

### COLLATION

#### THE LONDON PRINTING

Tr-d and Tr-m have been carefully collated, and the general features of BM-b, BM-c, and Hu, checked.

A complete London Volume VI consists of [viii] + 600 pages.

a) Title page (verso blank), pp. [i-ii]. The title is as in IV and V.

Preface, pp. [iii-viii]. A misprint of "ll" for "all" occurs in the third

paragraph from the end; the misprint does not occur in the Edinburgh Preface.

The preliminary, pp. [i–viii], a whole sheet in 4to (signature A), price two pence, was issued for Sat., March 25, 1710. The date on the title page is MDCCIX.

b) Nos. 1–150; Tues., April 5, 1709—Thurs., March 23, 1710 (1709/10).

Pagination: 1–556, 561–564, 561–600. This is the most nearly correct of the regular volumes; but see Edinburgh VI, below.

Signatures: none.

Colophon: Nos. 1–118, MDCCIX; Nos. 119–150, MDCCX.

Issued triweekly in half-sheets, 4to.

#### THE EDINBURGH PRINTING

S, Te, and Y have been carefully collated, and the general features of BA, checked.

A complete Edinburgh Volume VI consists of [vi] + 612 pages.

a) Title page (verso blank), pp. [i–ii]. It is typographically and otherwise imitative of the title page of London VI, but it has an Edinburgh imprint and lacks a price mark. It is reprinted following London No. 150 and preceding the Edinburgh numbers.

Preface, pp. [iii–vi], is textually identical with the London, but in smaller type and two fewer pages, though it repeats the whole of the title page. Page [iii] begins with a half-page caption: “A/ REVIEW/ OF THE/ STATE/ OF THE/ BRITISH NATION./ [Rule] vol. VI./ [Rule] PREF-ACE./”; and p. [vi] closes with the imprint: “EDINBURGH./ Printed in the Year, MDCCIX./” This repetition has, in the absence of the title page in all but one copy, led some to suspect that the volume had no title page.

The preliminary, p. [i–vi], is unique in the *Review*; it consists of a single leaf (title page and verso) and a half-sheet (Preface) in 4to without signature. As a result BA, Te, and Y have lost the title page and Trent has found a loose one. The preliminary was issued (with no indication of the price) for Thurs., March 30, 1710, the open publication date between the final number of Edinburgh VI and the first of VII. The MDCCIX on the title page was doubtless copied from the London title page; after 1600, Scotland began the year with Jan. 1.

b) Nos. 1–153; Thurs., March 31, 1709—Tues., March 28, 1710.

Pagination: 1–612. This is the only volume of the *Review* without error in pagination.

Signatures: none.

Colophon: Nos. 1-7, "Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of *Andrew Anderson*, Printer to the Queens [No. 5 only, "Queen's"] most Excellent Majesty, 1709"; Nos. 8-116, MDCCIX; Nos. 117-153, MDCCX.

Issued triweekly (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) in half-sheets, 4to, as in London. Chain lines in S are horizontal; watermarks are in the inner margin. S, p. 612, measures  $8\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; Tr-m (London), p. 600, measures  $8\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The slight difference may be due to trimming.

#### CHECK LIST

##### THE LONDON PRINTING

The pages listed are reprinted from Tr-d. All others are from Tr-m.

Pref.	174-175	318-322	488-491
2-19	180-185	328-333	497-503
22-23	190-191	336-339	505-508
36	196-199	354-359	510-511
42-43	202-203	361-363	526-527
48	207-209	374-375	532-537
50-51	212-215	384-388	540-548
54-55	225	390-391	550-552
64-68	234-239	398	[558] mis-
73	241	401-405	paged 562
76-87	246-251	408	[559] mis-
90-91	253-261	413	paged 563
102-113	270-271	441-443	565
120-123	273	452-455	568-579
130-131	280-288	464	586-587
133	294-297	470-471	590
136-139	304	476-480	596-600
154-169	310-313	482-483	

##### THE EDINBURGH PRINTING

Only the title page and numbers (1-4, 87, 110, 127-129, 131) without London equivalents and numbers (75 and 147) differing extensively from their London counterparts are reprinted, following London No. 150. Other significant variations are recorded in the notes.

All pages reprinted are from S except those listed below.

6 Y  
346-347 Te

## NOTES AND VARIANT READINGS

The juxtaposition of two numbers with a colon between means that the first belongs to the L printing and the second to the E printing and that they are *textual* equivalents. The method has been extended to dates, pages, columns, lines, and text. For instance, the following note, Nos. 82: 83, Oct. 13:15, pp. 326:330, cols. 1:1, pars. 2:3, "and first, in order to explain": "And first, for *Scarcity*, in order to explain," means that the passage in L (No. 82, Oct. 13, p. 326, col. 1, par. 2), "and first, in order to explain," reads in E (No. 83, Oct. 15, p. 330, col. 1, par. 3), "And first, for *Scarcity*, in order to explain."

Tr-m (with gaps filled by Tr-d) was used for L, and Te for E; but on important points Tr-d (L) and S and Y (E) were consulted. The significance of the facts in the notes to follow has been discussed fully in the Introduction, Facsimile Book 1. The chief purpose here is to show as concisely as possible the chronological and textual relation of the two printings. Misprints have been ignored unless they alter the meaning. But significant gaps, additions, and variations are listed. Here, also, are the bibliographical details, which in earlier volumes have preceded the Check List.

In general appearance the L and E issues are alike. The caption with the date occupies half of the first page. In L the caption is in full capitals; but in E (except for No. 152 which is like L) it has lower-case letters after the initials in "British Nation." Another peculiarity of the E captions is what appears to be defects in the "W's" of "REVIEW." See Bibliographical Note to Volume VII. Then follows (in double column) the main essay, with the Miscellanea beginning on the third page and the advertisements and colophon at the end. Some numbers, however, have no Miscellanea, and others begin it as early as the first page. With a few exceptions E has the larger type and so compensates for the greater space taken by advertisements in L. E was, for the most part, reprinted from corrected copies of L; but, though consistently numbered, dated, and paged, it is otherwise less carefully printed than L. One of the charges of a rival, against Mrs. Anderson, the printer of E, was the badness of her work on the *Review*. Her reply that it "is known that the Author being that year in Edinburgh corrected every paper himself" is an interesting hyperbole. See W. J. Couper, *The Edinburgh Periodical Press*, I, 237-238. Though her imprint was removed after E No. 7, she continued as the printer (see advertisement in E No. 147) and, after the E print-

ing ceased, acted as Edinburgh agent for the *Review*. See Bibliographical Note to VII and Introduction, Facsimile Book 1, pp. xxxi ff., and xlvi.

To understand what follows, one must constantly remember the difference between the *number* and the *text* of an issue. For example, L No. 71 and E No. 71 are both dated Sept. 17. But the essay in L No. 71 had appeared four days earlier in E as No. 69; and that in E No. 71 did not in L appear till a week later as No. 74. Nos. 71-114 have identical numbering, pagination, and dating in the two printings; and eleven pairs (Nos. 76-79, 92, 99-101, 112-114) are identical in text also. Three other pairs (Nos. 120-122:120-122) differ only in dating. For the periods April-August and February-March, the relation of the two printings is constant and clear; but for September-January, while Defoe was in Scotland, it is exceedingly complex. Much still remains to be done with it. It is clear, however, that even though Defoe was in Scotland, the essays more often than not appeared in L earlier than in E. During the four months including September and December, 1709, only nine appeared earlier in E: Nos. 71:69, 73:70, 74:71, 81:80, 96:94, 109:102, 116:115, 117:111, and 118:116. In January, 1710, nine appeared first in E: Nos. 119:117, 120:120, 121:121, 122:122, 123:118, 124:123, 125:124, 126:125, and 128:126. Ignoring those which appeared in E but not in L and vice versa, there are altogether in Volume VI but eighteen essays which appeared first in E; and of them, only thirteen could, with a difference of three or more days in dating, have been composed in L from printed copies of E: Nos. 73-70, 74:71, 96:94, 109:102, 116:115, 117:111, 118:116, 119:117, 123:118, 124:123, 125:124, 126:125, and 128:126. That a good many of them were so composed appears from the greater harmony in spelling, use of capitals, punctuation, etc. All issues in this "dark area" are listed below, with their dates.

No. 1, E, Thurs., March 31, 1709

No. 3, E, Tues., April 5

No. 2, E, Sat., April 2

No. 4, E, Thurs., April 7

These four introductory numbers, without equivalents in L, are reprinted following L No. 150 and the E title page. E No. 1 alludes to "the Gentlemen" who have encouraged the *Review* "in Scotland by their generous Subscription"; see the Preface to Volume V. At the end of E Nos. 1-3 and 5-7 is the notice that the *Review* "being not published in the usual manner" is obtainable only at "Mistress Andersons Shop." The colophon, with a slight variation in E No. 5, continues through E No. 7: "Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, 1709."

E No. 2 and the following numbers have an apology for misprints, "*the Author being at so great a Distance.*"

E Nos. 3-4 are dull and repetitious. Defoe (or his printer) was obviously diluting his matter to keep the E series going while he finished Volume V in L; see note on Nos. 4:8.

Nos. 1:5, Tues., April 5:Sat., April 9, are textual equivalents. Through Nos. 64:68, Tues., Aug. 30:Sat., Sept. 10, the essays in the two printings appear in this sequence (Nos. 1:5, Nos. 2:6, etc.), though with Nos. 4:8 the difference in time between the corresponding numbers increased from four and five days to ten and eleven days. Because two days only occur between Tuesday and Thursday and between Thursday and Saturday and three occur between Saturday and Tuesday, the difference is not constant. See the note on Nos. 4:8.

No. 5 only corrects the misprint in the E colophon ("Queen's" for "Queens"). The colophon of L has throughout only the year in roman capitals.

Nos. 2:6, Thurs., April 7:Tues., April 12, open: "In my last I began this Volume." This can apply to E in the sense only that No. 5 began reprinting L.

Nos. 4:8, Tues., April 12:Sat., April 23. E No. 7 is dated Thurs., April 14. E No. 8 explains the week's gap with the following notice (not in L):

ADVERTISEMENT. The Author having been obliged to continue the last Volume of the Review a Week longer than was expected, occasioned by some particular Subject then Transacting in Parliament, which could not be omitted, has been the Reason of a short Intermission of this Paper. But now the Volume being begun at *London*, we shall continue to Publish the Paper as it is in *London* every *Tuesday, Thursday, and [sic] Saturday*; And it may be had at Mrs. *Andersons* Shop, on the North-side of the Street, &c. according to Notice given before.

This notice is continued in E No. 9 where "and" is correct.

The date of the Armada, misprinted 1688 in L No. 4, p. 14, col. 1, line 26, is given correctly in E. Tr-d\* has an attempted correction in ink of the erroneous date and, in the upper left corner of the page, some pen figures with no apparent connection with the text.

E replaces the Anderson imprint with MDCCIX (like L) in the colophon and continues it through No. 116. See note on Nos. 119:117.

Nos. 6:10, pp. 24:40. E lacks the last 8½ lines of the essay, closing with "Standard of it [Peace]." L continues, "viz. The entire Reduction of Exorbitant Power," etc.

No. 9, L (= No. 13, E), p. 35. The catchword ("Here") is lacking in Tr-m\*.

No. 11, L (= No. 15, E), p. 44. The colophon is trimmed in Tr-m\*.

No. 13, L (= No. 17, E), p. 52. The colophon is trimmed in Tr-m\*.

Nos. 15:19, pp. 58:74, lines 16:16-18. E inserts "To which One after added as understood in the Words," following "nos" in "QUIS CONTRA NOS, LUDOVICUS NOBISCUM."

Nos. 22:26, Tues., May 24:Sat., June 4. L lacks this notice in E, p. 104:

**ADVERTISEMENT.** Because the Copy of the Numbers 23, 24, 25. of the Reviews of the last Week, by some Misfortune or other is miscarried, the Subscribers or others concerned therewith are desired to expect them as soon as the Copy of them can be had from London, and Re-printed here; so as the Numbers shall be made up, that Subscribers may sustain no Loss.

Greenough, in his MS notes, and Fletcher (*Texas Studies in English*, No. 14, p. 52, note 9) take this to refer to L Nos. 23-25, though the former comments on the inconsistency of repeating the advertisement in E Nos. 27-29, for which he presumes the copy (L Nos. 23-25) to have miscarried. But he does not comment on the stranger inconsistency of the printer's announcing in one issue that copy has not yet come for the three next issues. The notice makes no mention of L Nos. 23-25; it is the copy for E Nos. 23-25 which miscarried. The printer made no secret—it was, in fact, her boast—that she was reprinting the *Review* "as it is in London," but she would not confuse her subscribers or call their attention to the difference in numbering, by referring to issues by their numbers in L. Moreover, a similar advertisement in E No. 150 makes it clear that E No. 26 (= L No. 22) was being reprinted, perhaps on time, with proper number, date, and pagination, though copies of L Nos. 19-21 had not yet come for E Nos. 23-25. These facts indicate that the dates on the *Review* in E served chiefly to keep the sequence clear and to satisfy subscribers that their series were complete. Issues must frequently have appeared late, if not out of chronological order; and the same may be true in L.

Nos. 25:29, May 31:June 11. E, p. 116, has the following:

**ADVERTISEMENT.** That a Pamphlet, Entituled, *The SCOTS NARRATIVE Examin'd.* . . . By the Author of the Reviews, is to be Sold at Mistriss Anderson her Shop, and the Caledonia Coffee-House, at very easie Rates.

This is the first and most frequent advertisement in E. Though not in L No. 25, a similar advertisement, not attributing the pamphlet to Defoe, appeared occasionally in L from Volume V, No. 142, on; it is in L Volume VI, Nos. 1, 26, etc.

No. 27, L, has the important information (not in E No. 31) that since "the 25th [!] of March" the *Review* had been reprinted in E and dis-

tributed to the "principal Towns and Cities of *Scotland*," to the "Counties of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*," and to "the Towns of *Belfast*, *Carrickfergus*, and City of *London-Derry* in *Ireland*" and that Matthews (the L printer) will transmit to E copy for advertisements. Though repeated in L Nos. 28 and 56, it resulted (as Fletcher observes) in no immediate increase in the E advertisements.

No. 36, L, has a list of errata for the two preceding numbers. As none of the errors, except a minor one, occurs in E, the errata are not reprinted in E No. 40.

No. 46, E (= No. 42, L), p. 183, has under the left column what looks like the letter "i"; if it be "i," it is not likely meant to be a signature.

No. 45, L, under advertisements, has two notes (not in E No. 49). The first threatens to revive the "Ancient Society of the Scandalous Club" and sit in judgment on "Mr. Henry . . . . whose Surname ends with a *ll* [Sacheverell?] . . . if he does not within three days time, do Justice to Mrs. . . . whose Daughter he has Deluded." The second is to the gentleman who left a book about "the Prophets."

Nos. 47:51 have a remark (near the end of the *Miscellanea*) indicating that Defoe habitually wrote for L readers: "It may perhaps seem a little remote to you Gentlemen in *London*." See also, Nos. 58:62, pp. 231:247, "A Word or two more about your Brethren in *Scotland*."

No. 48, L, has "Errata" (*sic*, though only one correction), not needed and not reprinted in E No. 52, and an advertisement (not in E) to the "Author of the *Suppliment*" for saying King Augustus had 10,000 horse on foot.

No. 50, L, has an advertisement (not in E No. 54) that the gentleman who wrote the letter on planting the Palatinates is too angry to be answered.

Nos. 51:55, pp. 201:217. Curiously E repeats the L notice that "We have been since last *Saturday* without a Post from the Army . . ." though the 12 days' difference in time robs the remark of any meaning in E.

Nos. 53:57, pp. 210:227. E changes Scotch names, "Stewart" to "Steuart," "Balnamoan" to "Balnamoon," etc.

No. 54, L, has errata (not in E No. 58).

Nos. 55 and 63, L, have large type as in E.

Nos. 61:65. E, p. 260, has an erratum for E No. 64. The same error in L No. 60 was not corrected till No. 69.

Nos. 62:66. E begins two new advertisements (i.e., new to E; they had appeared in L), making three in that issue: (1) "*The SCOTS NARRATIVE Examin'd*" (see note on E No. 29); (2) "The Monthly *Miscellany*"; (3)

"*Selectarum de Lingua Latina . . .*" "Any who Desire the above Books, may enquire at Mrs. Anderson her Shop, on the North-side of the Street, opposite to the Cross, *EDINBURGH*."

*Nos. 64:68*, Aug. 30:Sept. 10, end the original sequence begun in *Nos. 1:5*. Order is not restored till *Nos. 129:132*, Feb. 2:7. In the meantime Defoe was in Scotland. See *Nos. 82:83* and the note on them.

*Nos. 65:74*, Sept. 1:24 begin "In my last I began to speak": "I began to speak." E No. 74 does not (as L No. 65) immediately follow the essay in which Defoe "began to speak" (of the immorality of actors). Defoe or some one for him corrected such obvious inconsistencies; but in the body of the essay (pp. 258:294), "as in my last" stands uncorrected in E. E, however, has the following important passage not in L:

**ADVERTISEMENT.** We hear that the Lord Mayor of York has put a stop to the Acting of Plays, last Assize, in that City; and has turn'd the Play-House into an House for the Woollen Manufactures, set up for the Benefit of the Poor there. And also at *Hamsted*, the Players being serv'd with an Order of the Justices for the County of *Middlesex*, forbidding 'em to act any more there; which was accordingly put in execution. These Disappointments to the Stage (together with what they met with on *Tuesday*, the 7th instant, in *Drury-Lane*, when the Players were just going to act, but were, by Order from their Superiours [sic], stop'd from farther Proceeding; so that they were, to their great Mortification, forced to dismiss their publick Auditors) it's to be hoped will prove such a Discouragement to the publick Theatre, as entirely to put a stop to their future acting such Scenes of Lewdness, Immorality, and Prophaneness, which has been to the great Scandal of the Protestant Religion, and the happy Government under which we live.

*Nos. 66-68*, L, have no counterparts in E; they deal with the King of Sweden and the war in the north. Defoe arrived in Scotland near the beginning of September and had more recent topics to offer his readers there. See the note on *Nos. 82:83*.

*Nos. 69:75*, Sept. 10:27, have different Miscellanæas, and for that reason E No. 75 is reprinted, following E No. 4.

*Nos. 70:72*, Sept. 13:20. This essay was written, Defoe says, in E; yet it appeared a week earlier in L. See correspondence on the last page. Pages 280:288, cols. 2:2, lines 4:5 from foot, "self contriv'd": "self-conceited."

*Nos. 71:69*, Sat., Sept. 17:Tues., Sept. 13, have the first essay to appear earlier in E than in L. A note at the end of L (not in E) says that the author, having gone to Scotland and "being out of the Post-Road," left "a Pacquet of *REVIEWS* to the Care of a Friend," who posted them so late that they came "not to hand till Yesterday's Post." Hence there was

no issue for Thurs., Sept. 15. Since copy for L No. 71 was expected on Wednesday, the day after the appearance of No. 69 in E, it must have been in MS. Further evidence that both Nos. 71:69 were composed from MS is the unusual number of minor variations, some due to habits and exigencies of the compositors, of course, but many others to differences in copy and to difficulty in reading it.

After "Mons" at the end of par. 3, L lacks "unto the Bargain," and after "Tournay," at the end of par. 7, "which would have Cost us very dear." A series of variations occurs in par. 10; "first": "I"; "really believe": "believe really"; "has": "hath"; "But": [omitted]; "Liberty": "Liberties." L lacks the bracketed portions of this passage in the opening sentence of the next to the last paragraph, "most abject Temper [in the World, and of] Souls perfectly subdued," and, in line 6 from the end, has "English QUEEN" where E has "English Nation."

Nos. 72:73, Sept. 20:22, were written (pp. 286:290) "in the *North of North Britain*" remote from books. Again (see dates) both are from MS and have numerous variations, the most significant of which are names of places in the German campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus; pp. 286-287:290-291; "Hessia": "Hassia"; "Custrin": "Custain"; "Torgan": "Torgau."

The *Miscellanea* begins correctly, "In my last but one": "In my last."

Nos. 73:70, Sept. 22:15. This is the first L which might have been composed from an E copy, and its being in large type suggests that it was. Variants, fewer than in the two preceding essays, can be found; (par. 2) "and *Satan* ought": "and so then [Hell] Ought"; (pp. 290:278) "voracious Humour": "victorious Humour."

After a vigorous blast at Louis XIV, Defoe closes with a couplet by Marvel, which is unintelligible in E because in the first line "LORD" is made plural and the comma after it omitted.

Nos. 74:71, Sept. 24:17. This is the second and last essay before Nos. 96:94 which could have been composed in L from an E copy.

Pars. 3:4, "flatter the Actions": "flatter the account." The L reading is preferable.

Nos. 75:82, Sept. 27:Oct. 13. Why should this continuation of the topic of Nos. 74:71 have waited so long to appear in E? The numerous variations suggest that E (as well as L) was composed from MS copy, perhaps long before it was issued. In L, p. 297, col. 1, the last word, "beaten," has the initial letter dropped down one line.

Pars. 5:5, lines 4:5, "we yet recruit": "yet we remit."

E runs pars. 6-7 together and omits (from the opening sentence of L par. 7): "*A Victory, AS MARLBRO CALLS IT; Or . . .*"

Pages 299:327, cols. 1:2, pars. 1:1, "can be made chagrin": "can be Chagrin"; "if you cry out—as is the Language": [E omits "if you cry out"]; "can meet them": "can yet meet you." In Pars. 2:2, "and if they are": "and if they are not." In pars. 3:3, "Depose the Tyrant": "depouse the Tyranny"; "readiness to do so": "Request to do so." Many minor variations occur in the closing paragraph.

E has at the end this note: "THAT the Author being out of Town when the last *REVIEW*, Numb. 81. was Published, he desires the Reader to read . . ." Though the same error had occurred in L No. 80, it was not corrected till No. 86.

*Nos. 76:76*, Sept. 29:29, contain the first essay to appear simultaneously in L and E, with the same serial and page numbers. Fletcher remarks that, unless some trick of dating was used, "these are probably the first examples of simultaneous periodical publication in Edinburgh and London" (*Texas Studies in English*, No. 14, p. 51). We can be sure that the dating of another such pair was authentic; see note on *Nos. 92:92*.

An unusual number of minor variations, only a few of which are noted here, confirm the probability that both Nos. 76 were composed from MS. E is particularly faulty in punctuation. Pars. 1:1, "There's the first Turn": "Shews the . . ."; "common Noise": "Clamour, Noise."

Pages 303:304, cols. 2:1. E completes "B—" as "Bishop" and "L—p" as "Lordship."

*Nos. 77:77*, Oct. 1:1. This is the second of the "identical" pairs. E is carelessly punctuated and paragraphed and has numerous minor variations. Both were composed from MS.

On pp. 306:306, cols. 2:2, lines 5:17, E omits the bracketed portion in L, "Brokers, like the Doctor, harangue them [on the Stage; like him, they hold] the Poysen . . ."

*Nos. 78:78*, Oct. 4:4. A paragraph, which in L precedes the address of the people of Edinburgh to their magistrates, in E follows that address. Fletcher thought it omitted in L.

*Nos. 79:79*, Oct. 6:6. This series of papers, on the treatment of Episcopalian dissenters by the Church of Scotland, is addressed chiefly to English readers.

Pars. 2:2, lines 3:4, "Discretion": "Forecast."

On pp. 314:314, cols. 1:1, lines 7:12, E lacks "or other essentials."

*Nos. 80:81*, Oct. 8:11, and *Nos. 81:80*, Oct. 11:8, may have been acci-

dentially transposed in one of the series; otherwise the pairs of "identicals" would have extended to five at this point. See note on Nos. 82:83.

The opening phrase in L, "In some of the *Reviews* last" (E, "In some of the last *Reviews*"), is not corrected until L No. 86.

Pages 320:324, cols. 1:2, "Disguises": "false Disguises."

Nos. 81:80. See the preceding note, on the sequence of these issues.

Pages 321:317, cols. 1:1, lines 6:7, "us in Britain": "them in Britain." Cols. 2:2, lines 6:10, "tolerate *Dissenters* in *EnglandDissenters* here [!] in *England*."

On pp. 322:318, cols. 1:1, to "All the Moderate Churchmen in *England*," E adds "whose *Eyes were open*." At the end of the same paragraph, "we heard no more of the Thing call'd Persecution—It had also another Effect": "we heard no more of it." In the next paragraph, E lacks "in *Scotland*" after "Cry of Persecution should be rais'd" and changes "old well-try'd Experiment" to "old abortive tryed Experiment."

Pars. 4:6 (of the essay) end differently; for "fit Engine to begin with Prayer-Reading, whose Character . . ." E reads "fit Engine to begin with, whose Tongue it seems is equally hung to Prayer-reading, or something-else-singing, which is scandalously worse."

Pars. 8:10 have a passage which may be slightly more coherent in E: "Attempt was, to their own Confusion, as I doubt not this will also be, made in the Year 1638 . . ."

Pars. 3:3 from the end, "K——y of Church-men": "Knavery of Clergy-men." Four lines from the end of the essay, "without": "with."

Nos. 82:83, Oct. 13:15. E No. 82 reverted to matter which had appeared much earlier in L (No. 75) and thereby prevented another series of "identical" pairs. Defoe (in Nos. 82-85: 83-86) leaves religious toleration in Scotland to discuss the "dearness" of corn and, incidentally, gives a detailed account of his journey to Scotland (pp. 326:330). This is an important matter for the understanding of the relation of L and E issues. He does not say he left London for Scotland the first of August. Perhaps some of the "Perambulations" he had taken "thro' Britain, since the Beginning of August," passing through "the North, North-East, and part of the West of Britain for near 400 Miles," preceded his setting out for Scotland, just as harvest was beginning in "Hartfordshire." If the five days spent between St. Neots and Derby (Aug. 17-22) is any criterion, he could not have gone 150 miles beyond Edinburgh and returned much before Sept. 10, if so soon. He was in E, he says, when writing Nos. 70:72, the L number of which is dated Sept. 13 and must have been posted in E by Sept. 9 or 10.

In the opening sentence of Nos. 82:83, E changes "Subject" to "Case,"

precedes "as to the Manner" with "and let the Event of it be what it will," and lacks "is a-like to me" after "displease."

Pages 326:330, cols. 1:1, pars. 2:3, "and first, in order to explain": "And first, for *Scarcity*, in order to explain."

Pages 327:331, cols. 1:1-2, "cross'd *Huntingdon* and *Northamptonshires*, Part of two Counties": "crost *Huntington*, and part of *Northamptonshire*, a County."

*Nos. 83:84*, Oct. 15:18. L No. 83 is lacking in Tr-m.

Pages 329:333, "I am writing this Paper in *Scotland*, where I can look": "... when I could look."

Pages 330:334, top of cols. 1:1, "Lincolnshire": "Lancashire." "Lincolnshire" is correct. Cols. 1:2, "F[P?]-s Magistrates, and K-s People": "fool Magistrates, and a Knave People." In the next paragraph, E, after "Tears without Sorrow," lacks "'tis mixing of Contraries; joyning the Poles" and for "are profess'd Antipodes" gives "are at present *Antipodes*."

Pages 330:334, cols. 2:2, "he is out of his *Reason*": "He's not out of his Sences, but out of his *Reason*."

Pages 330:335, cols. 2:1, "B-s": "Brutes."

Pages 331:335, cols. 1:1, "F-s": "Fools"; "K-y": "Knavery" (occurs twice). After "giving of Coals," E lacks "which cost Money." Col. 1, lines 14-13 from foot: middle of col. 2, "Body of Justa . . . s": "Body of Just a —es." Neither is clear.

*Nos. 84:85*, Oct. 18:20. The opening paragraph begins alike in L and E but ends differently. Much the longer is E, which, after "joyning ['together' is added here in L] DEARTH and PLENTY," reads,

and the supine Negligence of our Magistrates, who sit still under such a monstruous Irregularity—; I cannot think our Justices of the Peace so ignorant as to need my telling them what they ought to do; And therefore I choose to lay the Blame upon their Knavery, rather than their Folly—, I wish they would clear themselves on both sides—However, because no Man ought to search an Evil, without proposing a Cure, I shall put one thing upon them, which after they have done, if they will leave the other undone, they may hear further.

Pars. 2:2, lines 1:1 and 3:3 (the same variation occurs in both places), "Information": "Conviction." Other verbal differences occur in the paragraph.

Pars. 3:3, last sentence of both, "Stock of Corn, we need not have DEARTH": "Stock of Corn, and at their Stock of Modesty, it would make any Man but a Justice of Peace blush for his Country —, that we should have DEARTH."

Defoe says (L, p. 335, col. 1) that during the heavy London rains of middle and late September he was in "the *North*" and saw very little rain.

*Nos. 85:86, Oct. 20:22.* On pp. 338:343, near middle of col. 2: col. 1, E omits all between "spare . . . spare" in "Nor can any Man say, we have it not to spare, because of the Dearness at this time. It is evident, we have it to spare —" This is simply a compositor's oversight, resulting from what is known as homœoteleuton. The compositor, having set up the first "spare," returns to his copy and, seeing the second "spare," assumes that that is where to begin. Same columns, "P——t": "Parliament."

*Nos. 86:88, Sept. 22:27,* begin a series (Nos. 86-88, 91:88-90, 95) surveying Plague, Famine, and Blood in Europe for 21 years past. Two passages of autobiographical interest appear near the opening: (1) "It was my disaster first to be set a-part for, and then to be set a-part from the Honour of that Sacred Employ [preaching]." (2) "It has been my Honour to be heard and valued by the best King that ever reign'd over you." Defoe adds that he may justly write over his grave: "*By wise Men courted, and by Fools despis'd.*"

E has careless punctuation, paragraphing, and arrangement, p. 350, col. 2. For corrections in L No. 86, see the notes on Nos. 75:82 and 80:81.

*No. 87,* E, Oct. 25, has no equivalent in L and is reprinted after E No. 75. Defoe defends the *Review* for attacking the "High-Flying" party and Jacobites. He mentions (p. 346) having been in Scotland during "the whole Transaction" of the Union and every summer since and his "*being in Scotland at the writing this Paper.*" An inconsistency occurs in "I see, being in Scotland" and (a few lines after) "a restless Party here in England."

*Nos. 87:89, Oct. 25:29.* E is badly punctuated in par. 3, and L misprints "ad" for "had" near the beginning of the last paragraph.

*Nos. 88:90, Oct. 27:Nov. 1.* E (p. 358) says Scotland was free of the plague in 1669 (1665 in L, p. 350). E lacks (p. 359) half a column in L (beginning on p. 350, line 3 from the foot of col. 2), from "But what think you of an eminent Physician" to the end of the paragraph. The essay is an interesting precursor of the *Journal of the Plague Year*.

*Nos. 89:91, Oct. 29: Nov. 3.*

*Nos. 90:93, Nov. 1:8.* The E series was interrupted for No. 92, on King William. See note on Nos. 92:92. In content Nos. 90:93 resemble E No. 87. Defoe's remark (L, p. 359) that some whom the church rulers do not think fit to set in a white sheet "I have caus'd to stand in my *White Half-Sheet*, (pardon the Pun)" is interesting evidence that the *Review* was being issued in half-sheets.

*Nos. 91:95*, Nov. 3:12, are on the plague; see the notes on *Nos. 82:83* and *86:88*. Defoe again briefly describes his late journey from England. "And for Scotland—I am now upon the Spot" (L, p. 362).

The *Miscellanea* is revived, after a considerable lapse, to discuss pirating of books. Pages *363:380*, cols. 2:1, lines 6 from foot: 3 from foot, "his Copy re-printed": "his Copies Re-printed in little."

*Nos. 92:92*, Nov. 5:5. This "identical" pair seems planned carefully in honor of William III, who was born on Nov. 4 and who in 1688 landed at Torbay on Nov. 5. Simultaneously with the publication of this essay, Sacheverell preached his famous sermon which was soon to be the chief topic of the *Review*. See the notes on *Nos. 101:101*, *106:107*, *116:115*, and *117:111*. Defoe begins, not quite correctly, with the reminder that this is "the 4th Day of November." E (pp. 368:368) omits the third couplet in verses as quoted in L from Defoe's "Mock-Mourners." The essay was shortly afterward published separately as "A Commendatory Sermon . . . By Dan. Defoe. London. 1709." See William Lee, *Daniel Defoe: His Life and Recently Discovered Writings*, I, 158.

*No. 93*, L, Nov. 8, on the Church of England and dissenters, has no equivalent in E. For E No. 93, see the note on *Nos. 90:93*.

*Nos. 94:96*, Nov. 10:15. Fletcher is mistaken in saying these are not equivalent. The opening phrase in L, "In my last I gave you," reads in E, "I have frequently given you." On pp. 374:382, cols. 2:2, mid-column: line 7 from the foot, E telescopes two paragraphs, omitting the last of one and the first of the next; altogether E lacks 21 lines between "How can you suffer [your] selves to be thus abused?" and "'Tis no more for Common-Prayer."

*Nos. 95:97*, Nov. 12:17, begin, "My last was directed to the *Dissenters*": "My last (a Digression upon King *William* excepted) was . . ." As the digression was E No. 92 (= L No. 92) and as E No. 91 deals with the King of Sweden, the parenthesis can mean only that Defoe had prepared what became E Nos. 96–97 to appear as E Nos. 91 and 93 and that when, for some reason, their appearance was delayed, the irrelevant parenthesis was overlooked. That is odd, however, for later in the essay an allusion to Nos. 94:96 (". . . if you broach that Cask . . .") is correctly introduced in both L and E (pp. 378:386, cols. 1:2) with "and as I said in my last."

Two paragraphs in L near the top of p. 379, col. 1, are transposed in E, p. 387, cols. 1–2.

*Nos. 96:94*, Nov. 15:10. L (p. 383, middle of col. 1), after "Civil Rights

of *Scotland* are concern'd," lacks "and thus far I think they are proper to be spoken to in this Paper."

*Nos. 97:98*, Nov. 17:19. Tr-m (L) lacks No. 97. Pars. 1-2:1 have many verbal differences. E reads:

I have been Examining the Head of Persecution in *Scotland*, indeed I must confess, if I were to speak my own Opinion, I must say, I think that instead of the Church Persecuting the Dissenters here, the Dissenters really Persecute the Church—And it is a strange Paradox, to see the Established Church attack'd, vex't, and defied on every Occasion, by those that seek Liberty of her—But of this hereafter—I am now speaking of the Matter of Persecution in general, with which the Church of *Scotland* is Charged—Indeed if this be more nicely Considered, the deposing *Episcopacy* it self in *Scotland* seems to come in Question here, and would require a long Discourse—But as I am speaking chiefly . . . [etc., as near end of L, par. 2]

E (pp. 386:390, cols. 1:2) lacks the reference to "Calderwood's History of the Church of *Scotland*."

L (pp. 386:391, cols. 2:1, lines 16:14), after "as a Minister of their Church," lacks "for if the Bishop after Deprivation shall Ordain Ministers, how then is that Bishop deprived *AB OFFICIO*." Numerous minor variations occur throughout the essay.

*No. 98*, L, has no equivalent in E. It deals with the case of "James Greinsheils" who was imprisoned for pretending to be a clergyman whereas he had no ordination except that "of a Deposed *Non-Jurant* Bishop," and it is, therefore, not altogether a digression, as at the end Defoe calls it, but an example of the subject "of our last [which] will proceed in our next."

*Nos. 99:99*, Nov. 22:22, start another series of three "identical" pairs; for, contrary to Fletcher's opinion, they are, with two exceptions, textually identical.

(1) The opening paragraph differs greatly. E reads:

From Persecution, we are now come to Toleration: I have advanced, and I think it is very clear, that abstract *Jacobitism* from *Episcopacy*, and all the *Episcopacy* there is in *Scotland* is already Tolerated, and that without the Conditions the Dissenters in *England* are Tolerated upon; and this I refer to the Examination of the Particulars. But now, [Paragraph ends thus.]

(2) E lacks the final sentence (and paragraph) in L: "The Danger of the *Dissenters* [i.e., to them from toleration of *Episcopacy* in *Scotland*] comes next to be consider'd."

*Nos. 100:100*, Nov. 24:24, pp. 398:399, cols. 2:1, "B——p of ——": "Bishop of *L*—*n*."

*Nos. 101:101*, Nov. 26:26. Tr-m (L) lacks No. 101. This essay on the disputes between "High Church and Low Church, Old Whig and New Whig," may be an early reflection of the excitement over Sacheverell's sermon. See the notes on Nos. 92:92, 104:105, 106:107, 116:115, and 117:111; Defoe says here that the two Whigs will always unite against "Tackers, and High-Flyers."

*Nos. 102:103*, Nov. 29:Dec. 1. The series of "identical" pairs might have continued for eight more had not the essay in E No. 102 been delayed till Dec. 15, as No. 109 in L.

*Nos. 103:104*, Dec. 1:3.

*Nos. 104:105*, Dec. 3:6, pp. 414:419, cols. 2:1, "Dr. S——l": "Dr. Sacheverel" (*sic*).

*Nos. 105:106*, Dec. 6:8.

*Nos. 106:107*, Dec. 8:10. In Nos. 101:101, Defoe, without mentioning Sacheverell, had discussed "High Church and Low Church" disputes, "Tackers, and High-Flyers"; in Nos. 104:105, he had mentioned Sacheverell, and, in Nos. 106:107, he says he has waited to see what the world would make of Sacheverell and now advises letting him go. As a matter of fact, Sacheverell had not yet been arrested for his bitter attack upon Godolphin, the Whigs, and the dissenters, in a sermon on "The Perils of False Brethren." That sermon, preached in St. Paul's before the Lord Mayor, on Nov. 5, the anniversary of William III's landing at Torbay, was printed with the Lord Mayor's permission and perhaps encouragement. (See the note on Nos. 117:111.) The storm which followed was remarkable. On Dec. 13, the House of Commons declared the sermon a seditious libel and later ordered Sacheverell impeached. At the trial (Feb. 27-March 20, 1709/10), popular feeling was on his side, but he was declared guilty. For Defoe's part in presenting in the press the Whig case against Sacheverell, see Paul Dottin, *De Foe et ses romans*, I, 184 ff., and James Sutherland, *Defoe*, 170 ff. Dottin gives the time of the sermon incorrectly as "dans les derniers jours" of November.

E lacks the last 3 lines of the *Miscellanea* as found in L: "and shall entertain you in my next, with a few Queries relating to these Foreign Affairs, and then I'll come nearer home."

*Nos. 107:108*, Dec. 10:13, have more about Sacheverell.

*Nos. 108:109*, Dec. 13:15. Having referred to the biblical story of Daniel, Defoe closes in E with this brief paragraph (lacking in L): "Dr. Sacheverell is humbly desired to Consider this Text if he pleases." Fletcher reports it lacking in E, not L.

*Nos. 109:102*, Dec. 15: Nov. 29. See the note on Nos. 102:103. That the

essay is out of order in L is apparent from the closing sentence, after a discussion of toleration of Episcopal dissenters in Scotland, "And I shall proceed upon this Head in my next." He continues the topic in E No. 103 (= L No. 102) but not in L No. 110.

No. 110, L, Dec. 17, has the same date and pagination as E No. 110 but consists of an essay, without equivalent in E, giving general information upon the Church of Scotland.

No. 110, E, Dec. 17, has (except for the *Miscellanea*—see the note on Nos. 112:112) no equivalent in L and is reprinted following E No. 87. It is upon Sacheverell. Defoe wrote exclusively for English readers several papers on Scottish affairs (L Nos. 98, 110, and 111), and several exclusively for Scottish readers on Sacheverell (E Nos. 110, 127, 129, and 131).

No. 111, L, Dec. 20, and No. 111, E, have, like L No. 110 and E No. 110, the same date and pagination but different essays. L No. 111 is a continuation of L No. 110 on affairs of the Church of Scotland. For E No. 111, see Nos. 117:111.

Nos. 112:112, Dec. 22:22. The principal essay is the same in these issues. But the *Miscellanea* of L is a part of the series of questions and paradoxes used in the *Miscellanea* of E No. 110, though more logical; for "And lastly" does actually introduce the final question, whereas in E No. 110 there are five more questions. See the note on E No. 110. The *Miscellanea* of E No. 112 is the same as that of L No. 113, except that the latter lacks the final word, "Inextricable." E No. 112 has "ERRATA" (repeated in E Nos. 113-114 with a slight shift in alignment of type) for E No. 111; the errors had not occurred in L No. 117.

Nos. 113:113, Dec. 24:24. Again the principal essays are the same and the *Miscellanea* different. For the L *Miscellanea*, see the note on Nos. 112:112. The E *Miscellanea*, a series of questions like those of E Nos. 110 and 112 and L No. 113, does not appear in L till No. 115. See note on Nos. 115:119. E No. 113 repeats the errata from No. E 112.

Nos. 114:114, Dec. 27:27. This is the last of the "identical" pairs. For the next month all of the essays except one (in Nos. 115:119) appeared first in E. E No. 114 repeats the errata in the two preceding numbers.

Nos. 115:119, Dec. 31: Jan. 7. M. Dottin (*De Foe et ses romans*, I, 128) says that the MS of L No. 115 is in the British Museum. L only has a note at the beginning saying that the "Pacquet of REVIEWS, which should have come by Wednesday Post came not to Hand till Fryday" and prevented publishing an issue for Thurs., Dec. 29. See similar notes in E Nos. 26 and 150 and L No. 71. Some of these notes suggest that the usual

procedure was to send copy for three issues at once. But it is difficult to see why E No. 111, Dec. 20 (=L No. 117, Jan. 5), should not have arrived much earlier than Dec. 28, and why the first essay published after the delay (L No. 115) should not have appeared in E till a week later (No. 119).

The Miscellanea in L is in part that of E No. 113, a series of paradoxes and questions. Fletcher erroneously reports L the fuller. Queries 3-5 in L are numbered 5-7 in E, which has another 3-4 as follows:

3. Whether the Thanks of the Nation are not particularly due to the Members of the House of Commons, for their extraordinary Attendance this Session, and whether, if it be, the absent Members would not be very fit to be sent with that Message?

4. Whether some Members staying away from the House, will not particularly Recommend them to their Country at the next Election?

E lacks this closing sentence: "More Enquiries of these Affairs may follow." See note on Nos. 116:115. For advertisements in E No. 119, see note on Nos. 123:118.

Nos. 116:115, Jan. 3:Dec. 29. L retains 1709 and MDCCIX in caption and colophon till No. 119. The Miscellanea, identical in L and E, consists of more queries as promised in the closing sentence in the Miscellanea of L No. 115. Since Nos. 115:119, Sacheverell has been, and continues to be, the main topic.

Nos. 117:111, Jan. 5:Dec. 20. These otherwise identical essays have an important difference. Defoe, in E, accuses the Lord Mayor of London of commanding Sacheverell to publish his sermon. But, before reprinting in L sixteen days later, and probably upon better information, Defoe revised the essay to blame Sacheverell for pretending that the Lord Mayor had commanded him to print. E lacks all in L after (p. 466, col. 2, line 6) "With the *Doctor* is summon'd the Printer or Publisher" and before (p. 467, col. 1, line 8) "But this is all by the by." In its place, E has (p. 442, col. 2, line 5 from the foot—p. 443, col. 1, line 19 from the foot):

But what must we say for *my Lord Mayor*, by whose Command it is said to be Printed, and who is a Member in the House of Commons—Alas poor Printer! What, be punished for obeying the Voice of the Chief Magistrate of the City, what, thou punish'd, and *my Lord Mayor* let pass free! It can never be.

*Nay, it would still be worse*, for if the Printer is punished by the House, and my Lord is a Member of that House, my Lord punishes him himself for that very Crime he Commanded him to commit—This would be a kind of Justice not much used in our Climate—*The Printer therefore to be sure must be Excused*: As for punishing his Principal, *we know that can not be done*—What, punish a

Lord Mayor! Dare the House of Commons open their Mouths against the Queens Majesty's Lord Mayor: No, no, things are not come to that pass—My Lord, no doubt bids them Defiance—And they will no more venture to meddle where his Lordship is concern'd, than they did with their own Speaker once when Guilty of Bribery.

Sir Samuel Garrard was the Lord Mayor before whom the sermon was preached. He denied having ordered it printed but may have encouraged Sacheverell to have it done. The court of Aldermen declined to order it printed.

*Nos. 118:116*, Jan. 7:Dec. 31. Here Defoe says that in his next paper he will advise Parliament what to do about Sacheverell and his party, and he does so in *Nos. 119:117*.

*Nos. 119:117*, Jan. 10:3. With this essay, both L (a week late) and E (on time) change to 1710 in caption and to MDCCX in colophon. Probably the L printer, having composed the three preceding numbers from printed copies of E Nos. 115, 111, and 116, respectively (all properly dated 1709), changed to 1710 because he was composing from a printed copy of E No. 117. See, above, the note on the E preliminary.

*Nos. 120:120*, Jan. 12:10. Nos. 120–122:120–122 are the only otherwise “identical” pairs differing in dates. In par. 2, Defoe says he has “both a Native and an acquir'd Right of Election in more than one Place in *Britain*.” Paragraphs 3:4, “F—s and K—s”: “Fools and Knaves.” E lacks the final word of the principal essay, “there,” crowded out at the foot of p. 479.

*Nos. 121:121*, Jan. 14:12. See preceding note. The ironic advertisement of “The Northern Worthies; or a Vision of the *Yorkshire* Clergy; a Satyr, humbly dedicated to Parson *Plaxton* . . .” (L, p. 483) has slight variations in wording and punctuation in E (p. 484).

*Nos. 122:122*, Jan. 17:14.

*Nos. 123:118*, Jan. 19:5. This paper compares the conduct of “Greenshields” (see L No. 98) and Sacheverell. E omits a paragraph of 4 lines beginning in L, p. 490, col. 2, line 5.

With E No. 118 begins a new advertisement, making four advertisements in all to this point; the three earlier ones were of books. See Nos. 29 and 66. The new one, of Sir William Read, “Her Majesty's OCULIST,” is copied verbatim (including a testimonial) from L. See L Nos. 87–89, etc. E No. 119 gives all of the last page to Read's advertisement, with a second testimonial which had appeared in L No. 104. Several later E numbers continue this advertisement.

*Nos. 124:123*, Jan. 21:17, begin “I have in my last”: “I have in my last

(but four)." The reference is to the parallel between "Greenshiels" and Sacheverell drawn in Nos. 123:118 and is, therefore, correct in both L and E.

*Nos. 125:124, Jan. 24:19.* The endings of the principal essay differ; "by any Body": "by any humane Authority whatsoever." In the fifth division of the *Miscellanea*, L lacks the last word, "themselves"; E reads, "to have set it up themselves."

*Nos. 126:125, Jan. 26:21.* This essay considers whether appeals from the Church of Scotland would be to the House of Lords. A note at the end suggests that the question will be continued in the next paper. See notes on Nos. 127:130 and 128:126.

*Nos. 127:130, Jan. 28: Feb. 2.* The order is jumbled at this point in L, for this essay deals, not with the subject of Nos. 126:125, but with African trade. See the following note. With L No. 127, essays again began to appear first in L.

*Nos. 128:126, Jan. 31:24.* L returns (the sequence is unbroken in E) to the question of appeals from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. See note on Nos. 126:125. The opening paragraph has been properly edited in L to read, "I have enquir'd a little in a former Paper"; E says correctly, "in my last." The essays in L Nos. 127 and 128 became transposed, perhaps through carelessness of the printer; the reverse order is more logical and more in harmony with the sequence of L and E issues both before and after. See the note on E No. 128.

*No. 127, E, Jan. 26*

*No. 128, E, Jan. 28*

*No. 129, E, Jan. 31*

The three numbers above have no equivalents in L and are reprinted following E No. 110. In Y, No. 127, p. 505 may be mispaged 509; the last digit is blurred. Nos. 127 and 129 attempt to clarify to Scottish readers the Sacheverell trouble. Defoe promises more of this in his next paper; but more does not appear till E No. 131. No. 128, p. 510, explains that "the Author being leaving *Scotland* for a time" leaves as a legacy a poem "Of RESIGNATION," which comprises nearly the whole paper. It is in ballad stanzas. Defoe altered and used it in the Preface to Volume VIII.

Just when Defoe left Scotland is not clear. The usual assumption is that Godolphin needed him to present in the press the Whig case against Sacheverell and that he started for London about Feb. 1 (Dottin, *De Foe et ses romans*, I, 183). But, though E No. 128 is dated Jan. 28, it was written earlier, and Defoe may have reached London in time to write L No. 127 there; for with that issue, identical in date with E No. 128, the

essays begin again to appear first in L. E Nos. 127-129 are a kind of watershed comparable to L Nos. 66-68, a group without equivalent in E, published about the time of Defoe's arrival in Scotland; after them the flow of copy is again uniformly from L to E. But like L Nos. 66-68, they may indicate the time of his arrival at his destination rather than of his departure.

*Nos. 129:132*, Feb. 2:7. From this point into Volume VII, the sequence is unbroken; essays appear uniformly four and five days earlier in L and bear a number three higher in E. Printed copies of L were used in composing E.

The *Miscellanea* of Nos. 129:132 continues the subject of Nos. 127:130, African trade, and further indicates that (as suggested in the note on Nos. 128:126) the essays in L Nos. 127-128 were meant to appear in reverse order.

*Nos. 130:133*, Feb. 4:9.

*No. 131*, E, Feb. 4, has no equivalent in L and is reprinted following E No. 129. Fletcher's note on its contents is misleading. It is on Sacheverell's usefulness to dissenters in revealing their enemies.

*Nos. 131:134*, Feb. 7:11. See note on Nos. 129:132.

*Nos. 134:137*, Feb. 14:18. The fifth and final E advertisement (Defoe's *History of the Union*) began in E No. 137 and was repeated in E Nos. 138, 142, 145, 149, and 152 (in the last four "Registers" is spelled correctly). No other advertisement appears in the late E numbers. This one does not appear in L Volume VI.

*ADVERTISEMENT.* Just now Published, A Compleat History of the Union in Folio, containing an Account of all the Attempts made in former Times for Uniting these Kingdoms; with an Impartial Account of the late Treaty and Vigorous Opposition against it; both in *England* and *Scotland*, whether within the Parliament or without. Extracted out of Original Records, Registers, Journals, and other Authorities in both Kingdoms. With an Appendix: Containing an Abridgement of all the Alterations made in the Laws, Trade, Customs and Constitutions of both Kingdoms by the Union. To be Sold at *John Mackie's* in the Parliament Closs, and *Alexander Henderson's* in the *Lucken-booths*.

*Nos. 136:139*. This essay, on the bill to curb pirating of books, says that pirating makes books dearer by forcing the author to print fewer copies: he could make more on 1,500 copies at fifteen shillings than on 500 at twenty.

*Nos. 139:142* have an allegory of the kind used in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*. Patriarchus marries Order, and they have three sons (Con-

stitution, Liberty, and Government) and two daughters (Law and Justice), who are affected by litigation then in progress.

*Nos. [140]:143.* L is misnumbered 141 and, accordingly, is mispaged 561-564. This is the only error in numbering and pagination discovered in Volumes VI, which are in these matters the most nearly correct of all the volumes of the *Review*. For an error in dating in Te, see the following note.

*Nos. 141:144.* L corrects the error in pagination by repeating that of L No. [140]. Hence there are two consecutive L issues paged 561-564 and none paged 557-560. See preceding note. The *Miscellanea* refers to "the Venerable *Isaac Bickerstaff*" as a successor to the *Scandal Club*. Elsewhere in the *Review* Defoe mentions that "happy Genius that writes the *Spectator*" (Volume VIII, No. 131, p. 525) and the person "who with so just applause has carry'd it [the *Spectator*] on" (Volume IX, No. 40, p. 80).

The satiric advertisement that the office for the licensing of vice will be busy till Monday appears in L and in BA, S, and Y of E, but not in Te. Te further differs from BA, S, and Y in omitting the advertisement of *The History of the Union* and in being misdated March 4 instead of March 7.

*Nos. 144:147* cite from early numbers of the *Review* passages quoted by the defense at Sacheverell's trial. The passages are not quoted identically, but, as both L and E are reprinted (E No. 147 follows E No. 131), the differences are not pointed out in detail here.

E No. 147 begins with a long advertisement which has no equivalent in L. This advertisement, throwing important light upon the reception of the *Review* and the methods of its enemies, is to be read with the advertisements in L No. 149 and E No. 150. The latter says that, whereas "by Mistake there are 3 *Reviews* wanting immediately preceding this Number," subscribers are desired to wait ten or twelve days for them. The issues immediately preceding are, of course, E Nos. 147-149 (= L Nos. 144-146). It is safe to infer that when Mrs. Anderson explained her dilemma and asked for duplicates of L Nos. 144-146, Defoe prefixed this lengthy explanation to the earliest of the lost copies, L No. 144, which became E No. 147. Like the advertisement in L No. 149 (= E No. 152), this shows to what unfair tactics enemies of the *Review* resorted to check its circulation. The Sacheverell trial was just ending, and party feeling was extremely high as that popular idol was declared guilty. Even in E threatening "and scandalous Letters" and "scandalous Aspersions upon the Author" were used to discourage both printer and subscribers. The "last

*Attempt of these Kinds has been by intercepting the Letters which bring the Printed Copies from England.*" Even friends of the *Review* have taken offense at its irregularity and declined the paper. "And this causes the Author to publish this Advertisement to the said Subscribers, both for their Information, and to State the Case so fairly to them, that his Friends may be satisfied in his Proceedings, whether he continue the Paper or no."

It is obvious that, as in a similar situation earlier (see note on Nos. 22:26), Mrs. Anderson issued E No. 150, properly dated, numbered, and paged, before E Nos. 147-149. The final clause of the advertisement suggests that Defoe considered discontinuing the E printing with Volume VI, which had already in L, and perhaps in E, reached the final number before knowledge of the delay of E Nos. 147-149 could reach L. It should be added that the trouble in E may have arisen as much from the enemies of Mrs. Anderson as from Defoe's. She had waged a long fight to maintain her monopoly (which was to expire in 1711) as the Queen's printer. In 1711, James Watson, a rival printer, accused her "of spreading sedition in that she had reprinted Defoe's journal for a whole year . . ." See W. J. Couper, *The Edinburgh Periodical Press*, I, 237.

Nos. 146:149, like Nos. 141:144, have so-called advertisements which are a kind of *Miscellanea*, not to be confused with the commercial advertisements.

Nos. 147:150. E has the following notice, the significance of which has been discussed in the note on Nos. 144:147:

*ADVERTISEMENT. To the Subscribers for Mr. De Foe's Review.* That whereas by Mistake there are 3 *Reviews* wanting immediately preceding [sic] this Number; The [sic] Subscribers are desired to excuse the Want of them for 10 or 12 Days, at which time they be assured of them.

Nos. 148:151. The *Miscellanea* has allusions to earlier issues of Volume VI (Nos. 88-89:90-91); the page and number references are altered properly in E for the convenience of its readers.

Nos. 149:152. The caption of E is entirely in capitals; all other E captions in the volume have lower case after initial capitals in "British Nation." E lacks the advertisement in L of efforts to suppress the *Review* and of means taken by the publisher to circumvent those efforts. The name of Mrs. Pye at the sign "of the *Golden Perriwig* at Charing Cross" is misspelled "Pike." But see Volume VII, Nos. 3, 4, etc., where she is called Pye; Fletcher evidently modified his transcript of the note in L No. 149 (VI) in harmony with these later advertisements (*Texas Studies in English*, No. 14, p. 56).

Nos. 150:153, March 23:28, 1710. E lacks the errata in L (for L No. 149), as the errors had been corrected in copy for E No. 152. These are the final numbers of Volume VI. The title pages and prefaces were issued for March 25:30, and Nos. 1:1 of the next volume followed on March 28: April 1.

#### LIST OF SYMBOLS

A = American Antiquarian Society Library  
 BA = Boston Athenæum Library  
 BM-b = British Museum, Burney Collection  
 BM-c = " " Crossley, in North Reading Room  
 Bou = Bouton, Professor Emeritus, A. L., Library of  
 E = Edinburgh or Edinburgh issue  
 Ha = Harvard College Library  
 Hu = Henry E. Huntington Library  
 I = Indiana University Library  
 L = London or London issue  
 M = McGill University Library  
 N = National Library of Scotland  
 O = Oxford University, Bodleian Library, Hope Collection  
 S = Shaw, Mr. Arch W., Library of  
 S-t = *Defoe Tracts*: a collection of 22 numbers of Vols. VII and VIII  
 in Mr. Shaw's library  
 Sm = Smith, Professor D. Nichol, Library of  
 Te = University of Texas Library: Vols. II-IV, VI-VII  
 Te-1 = " " " " Vol. I only  
 Te-2 = " " " " " " Te-2 has brown leather  
 binding and the signatures of James T. Bell, John Clarkson, and John  
 Clarkson, Junior.  
 Tr-d = Trent Collection, Boston Public Library, Vols. I-II, V-VII  
 with signatures of Benj. Dobels (*sic*) and Susanna Edwards  
 Tr-l = Trent Collection, Boston Public Library, Vols. I-II with book-  
 plate of Henry Labouchere  
 Tr-m = Trent Collection, Boston Public Library, Vols. IV-[IX] pur-  
 chased from Maggs in 1919  
 Y = Yale University Library: Vols. I-III, V-VI  
 Y-1 = " " " " Vol. VII only  
 Y-2 = " " " " " " Y-2 has "1885" on the  
 Yale Library bookplate.

An asterisk with one of these symbols indicates the copy of a particular page or number used in this reprinting.



A

REVIEW  
OF THE  
STATE  
OF THE  
BRITISH NATION.

---

VOL. VI.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year. MDCCLX.

(Price 2*l*.)



# P R E F A C E.

**I** Am come now to the Conclusion of the Sixth Volume of this Work ; tho' like a teeming Woman, I have thought every Volume should be the last — Where it will end now, and when, God only knows, and Time only will discover ; *as for me, I know nothing of it.*

This particular Paper, tho' written at the End of the Work, carries the Title of the Preface, more because it is placed by the Bookseller at the Frontispiece, than that it is any thing of an Introduction to the Volume ; for it is really written at the Close of the Whole, and its Subject very particular.

We have had a most distracting turbulent Time for the last two Months of this Year, occasion'd by the Prosecution and Defence of a *High-Flying Clergy-man*, who has undertaken, *in the Teeth* of the very Parliament, *as well as of the Nation*, to justify and defend the exploded ridiculous Doctrine of *Non-Resistance*.

This Defence has been carry'd on with all possible Heat, Fury, and Violence among the Party ; and a strong Conjunction of *Papist, Jacobite, and High-Church* mad Men has appear'd in it, which has made them seem very formidable to the World — Rabbles, Tumults, plundering Houses, demolishing Meeting-houses, insulting Gentlemen in the Streets, and honest Men in their Dwellings, has been the necessary Appendices of this Affair. And, *after all I must own*, tho' the Man has been condemn'd, his Principles censur'd, and his Sermon burnt ; yet it has not been without most fatal Consequences over the whole Nation, *as it has reviv'd the Heats, Feuds and Animosities which were among us,*

## P R E F A C E.

us, and which by the blessed Example and Exhortation of her Ma-  
jesty, began to be laid asleep in the Nation.

I have been endeavouring to shew you the Mischief of these Tumults, the bloody Design of the Persons that have rais'd them, and how they have differ'd from all that went before them. I have given you Instances of their most villainous Designs ; such as rifling the Bank, demolishing all the Meeting-houses, and murthering the Ministers, all which they openly profess'd to be their Design ; *God deliver this Nation from the pernicious Effects of the present Fermentation, which we are now generally in on all sides.*

I have however faithfully discharg'd what I thought my self oblig'd to, as a Debt to Peace, and in Duty to the present Constitution, *to speak plainly* in these Cases, whatever Risque I run, and at whatever Hazard these Truths are to be told : I have not been afraid to bear my Testimony, as some call it, to the Liberties of *Britain*, against the reviving Mischiefs of Tyranny, and have in the midst of all your Mobbs and Rabbles openly declar'd *Non Resistance* to be damn'd by Parliament, and *English* (now *British*) Liberty to be built upon the Foundation of the Claim of Right, and of the Revolution ; of which the Protestant Succession, which sets by the more immediate Heirs, is the great Exemplification : The Great King *William* was the Re-edifyer of the Building ; the Collective Body of the People were the great and happy Original ; and the Union is the Top-stone.

I am none of those that boast of their Adventures, and love to tell long Stories of the Dangers they run—— I am not always to be frighted with threatening Letters and Shams of Assassination ; I ever thought those People that talk so much of killing Folks, never do it—— Tho' I am none of those you call fighting Fellows, yet I am none of those that are afraid to see themselves die, and I may, I hope, without being tax'd with *Vanity*, profess not to practise *Non-Resistance*.

I have by me about 15 Letters, from Gentlemen of more Anger than Honour, who have faithfully promis'd me to come and kill me

## P R E F A C E.

me by such and such a Day ; nay, and some have descended to tell me the very Manner, yet not one of them has been so good as his Word : Once I had the Misfortune to come into a Room, where five Gentlemen had been killing me a Quarter of an Hour, *in their Way*—and yet to the Reproach of their villainous Design, as well as their Courage, durst not all together own it to a poor naked single Man, that gave them Opportunity enough, and whom they had too much in their Power.

In short, I here give my Testimony from my own Experience, and I note it for the Instruction of the *Five Assassins* above, that their Cause is villainous, and that makes the Party cowardly ; a Man that has any Honour in him, is really put to more Difficulty how to speak, than how to act ; in the Case of Murthers and Assassination, *he is straightned*, between the Extremes of shewing too much Courage, or too much Fear.

Should I tell the World the repeated Cautions given me by Friends, not to appear, not to walk the Streets, not to show my self—*Letters sent me*, to bid me remember Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, John Tutchin, and the like ; I must talk my self up for a mad Man that dares go abroad—Should I let you know, how I have been three Times beset, and Way laid for the Mischief design'd, but that still I live, you would wonder what I mean.

For my part, I firmly believe, the Villains that insulted honest Sutherland's House, robb'd and frighted his Wife, and with naked Swords bully'd the poor Woman, threatning that they would murther her Husband whenever they met him ; knew well enough he was not at home, and never will meet him when he is.

Wherefore, my brief Resolution is this ; 1. While I live, they may be assur'd, I shall never desist doing my Duty, in exposing the Doctrines that oppose G.O.D and the Revolution ; such as Passive-Submission to Tyrants, and Non-Resistance in Cases of Oppression ; if the Gentlemen, being at a Loss for Arguments, are:

## P R E F A C E.

are resolv'd to better their Cause by Violence and Blood, I leave the Issue to GOD's Providence, and must do as well with them as I can.

*As to Defence,* I have had some Thoughts to stay at Home in the Night, and by Day to wear a Piece of Armour on my Back. The *first*, because I am perswaded, these Murtherers will not do their Work by *Day light*; and the *second*, because I firmly believe, they will never attempt it so fairly, **T O M Y F A C E**, as to give Occasion of Armour any where else.

I confess, there may be some Reasons for me to apprehend this wicked Party, and therefore as I thank GOD, I am without a disturbing Fear, so I am not perfectly secure, or without Caution. The Reasons are such as these.

1. That truly Assassination and Murther is something more suitable to the *High-Flying* Cause, and has been more in Use among their Party, than in other Cases, and with other People—'Tis the Cause of Tyranny, and Tyranny always leads to Blood; Oppression goes hand-in-hand with Violence; and he that would invade my Liberty, will invade my Life, as he has Opportunity; and had their Rabble got a little more Head, we might have come again into the laudable Practice of cutting of Throats, and cold Blood Murthers—And by the same Rule, their Downfall being so apparent, this desperate Cure may be thought needful to their desperate Cause.

But I cannot see, why they should be so exasperated *at the poor Review*, a sorry despis'd Author, to use the Words of *one of their Party*, who no Body gives heed to.

Well, Gentlemen, then let your Anger be pointed at some more significant Animal, that is more capable to wound you, and do not own this Author to be so considerable as to engage your Resentment, lest you prove the unanswerable Force of what he says by

## P R E F A C E.

by the Concern you are at to suppress him—— What will the World say to this Way of Dealing? You should first answer the Argument, that's the best Way of murthering the Author; to kill him first, is to own you could not answer him; if your Doctrine of *Non-Resistance* will subsist, if it will uphold it self, you have Advantage enough; Writing against it will be of no Force, even the *House of Commons* must fall before it, for *Truth* will prevail: But if not, if this Author, and All that open their Mouths against it, were to be sacrific'd by your impious Hands, *Truth* would never want Champions to defend it against this absurd Error—— And killing the *Review* would be like cutting off the Monster's Head, when a Hundred rise up in the Room of it.

Upon these Accounts I go on perfectly easie; as to the present Threats I daily meet with from this cowardly and abominable Party—— If I am attack'd by Multitude, I must fall, *as Abner fell before wicked Men*—— If I am fairly and honourably attack'd, I hope, I shall fairly RESIST; for I shall never practise the Notion I condemn, and every honest Man ought to go prepar'd for a Villain.

This, tho' it is irksome to me to say, and no Man that fights loves to talk of it; yet I thought it proper for me to let you all see, that I have my Share of this *High-Church* Mob—— And that whatever may happen to me, the World may know whence it comes.

I might, and ought indeed to speak a Word or two to three Gentlemen, besides those mention'd before, who have been pleas'd personally to threaten my Life—with Abundance of Preambles and Justification of themselves about it—What I shall say to them is—I shall demonstrate my being perfectly unconcern'd at the Matter, by refusing the Advice given me, even by their own Friends of *binding them to the Peace*; it seems a little unnatural to me, and what I shall never practise, to go to Law with a Man for beating me, much less for threatening me—— And least of all, when the Persons are such harmless Creatures as these——

Wherefore

## P R E F A C E.

Wherefore, all the Answer I shall give them is this, with the utmost Contempt of their Folly—

*The Cur that barks is not the Cur that bites.*

These Things regard particular Men, and I know, the Persons will understand me when they read it— I assure you, it is in Courtesie to them that I bury their Folly, by concealing their Names.

Upon the Whole, as I am going on in what I esteem my Duty, and for the publick Good, I firmly believe, it will not please GOD to deliver me up to this bloody and ungodly Party; and therefore I go on freely in what is before me, and shall still go on to detect and expose a vicious Clergy, and a bigotted Race of the People, in order to reclaim and reform them, or to open the Eyes of the good People of *Britain*, that they may not be impos'd upon by them; and whether in this Work I meet with Punishment or Praise, Safety or Hazard, Life or Death,

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

*Your Humble Servant,*

*D. F.*

# REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

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Tuesday, April 5. 1709.

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IT is with a great Deal of Pleasure, that I begin the first Sheet of this new Volume, with a Subj<sup>c</sup>t so pleasing as that of Peace; and that I can with some Confidence tell you all, that the End of this long, bloody and inveterate War seems to be in View.—That the End of the twenty Years Race is in Sight, when the Reward of all our Expence, all our Hazard, all our Labours shall come.

I hear indeed some People ask, wherein does the End of our Expence consist, and what are we to have for our vast Expence of the War? — I answer ready, We shall have PEACE, Did every Body here understand that extensive Word, they would not think hard that we divide none

of the Spoil, nor seek Possessions in France; Peace and Trade is as much Possession as we want — What says one, Shall all be restor'd to Spain, shall England have nothing? — I answer, Giving us Trade is giving us all; we have Spain, we have the Spanish West-Indies, we have the Canaries, we have as full a Possession of them as we want, as we can desire, and what is better to us, than if we had them as our own — We could get little by the Canaries, little by Spain, nay little by the West-Indies more than we do, and considering the Depopulation of England to supply them if we had them.

Again, England seeks no new Territory, it will be no Advantage to us to extend our Possession; our Colonies are large enough.

Virginia

Virginia plants more Tobacco than we can vend ; the Islands plant as much Sugar as we can tell what to do with ; as they are, they are our Advantage ; but if they encræse, they may over-stock our Commerce ; we desire therefore no Foreign Possessions—As many Foreign Countries to trade to, as you please, as many new Markets for Woollen Manufactures and Fish, as possible, and a Peace of Commerce to extend our Trade, as far as you will ; but to make Conquests, we do not covet them, we do not want them ; and if we had them, they would do us Harm and not Good.

And now here is a great Deal of Noise about the Terms of Peace, and every Body sets up for Plenipo's in this Treaty, as if the ~~Hands~~, her Majesty shall entrust, would not be sufficiently instructed ; for my Part, I shall set up to instruct no Body in the making a Peace, I shall rather bend my self to perswade you to be at Peace about Peace ; and as the Government, no doubt, will make a good or honé, so let us not go to War among our selves about our Peace with our Enemies.

Some are advancing new Notions of one Sort ; some bringing up old Notions on the other ; some are taking the Power of making Peace and War out of her Majesty's Hands, and limiting the Prerogative ; telling us, that England does not give Power to the Sovereign to make Peace to the Disadvantage of the People—Tho' they quote us no Law, by which the People prescribe the Conditions of Treaties to the Sovereign.—The Parliament indeed has rightly temper'd their Power with the Prerogative ; and as the Parliament is the Q U E E N's Great Council—They advise, and put that Advice into an Address, which no doubt the Q U E E N will have just Regard to, and the Treaters also— But no Man will say, or at least will prove, that the Parliament of Britsin has Power to say to the Q U E E N, that her Majesty shall not be empower'd to make Peace, but on such and such Terms.

But what Need of this Dispute, what Need was there to suggest, that the Q U E E N could not make Peace without her Parliament, when the Q U E E N

declares, She is of the same Mind with her two Houses about the Conditions ? — But some People are forward to lay more Stress on a Thing than it will bear, when it will bear what is sufficient to the Purpose.

Others again are disputing warmly the Articles of Peace ; some this way and some that—Needless Expence of Words ! As if all that has ever been disputed with France were not now to be insisted on, since at a vast Expence and long Struggle you have brought him to a Nec-ssity of submitting to your own Terms— We shall be able to give a sorry Account to our Posterity of the Judgment and Capacity of our Politicians, if we did not ask of France every thing that can make us safe, and put France out of a Capacity of ever disturbing our Peace again — And why should we fall out about what is or is not a Standard of our Security ? The Treaty of the Pyrenees is set before you as a Pattern, a Boundary ; hitherto you must go, and farther you need not ; it was of this Treaty that King William said, If the Allies went farther, he should be as much a French Man, as he was then a Spaniard.

There needs no entring into the remote Views of Austrian Greatness, it is our Busi-ness just now to pull down French Greatness ; when Austrian Greatness grows exorbitant, we will play the French Power against that, as effectually and as heartily, as we now play the Austrian against him.

Exorbitant Power is the wild Beast we hunt, wherever he is, we must unkennel and dislodge him ; he is now in France, and we have almost hunted him down ; if he shifts into Germany, France will help us to hunt him out there. As to France, our Busi-ness is to prevent his Return thither, or having any Shelter there, if he does ; if he flies to any other Country, be it to Germany, to Swedeland, to Spain, or wherever it is, nay if it were to England it self, all the rest of Europe are engag'd to pursue him, and give him no Rest, no not in Europe.

I know, some People are careful to put us in Mind, from whence this wild Beast, call'd Exorbitant Power, came, and how he came into France ; and also to calculate or suggest where he may take Shelter, when driven

driven from the K. of *France's* Dominions— And I do not say, but such Thoughts and such Prospects, however remote, may have their Weight— But I think this may be a sufficient Answer to them all; the Peace of *France*, is the present Affair, *Ho-  
Age*, let us apply to the Business in hand, let us examine the properest Method for reducing *France* that is now before us; if we have once banish'd Exorbitant Power from thence, if it takes up any where else, even *France* it self will be useful too, and will fall in with us to pull it down.

Again; Let us consider, what Trouble has *France* put us all to for the reducing the Height of Power to which she is now advanc'd; when that is done, she will be as useful, and her powerful Posture as necessary to assist in preserving the Ballance of *Europe*, as any other— Our Business is, to reduce *France* to such a Posture, as that it may be safe for *Europe* to accept her Assistance against Exorbitant Power, if it attempts to shew it self in any other Place.

Let no Man suspect before-hand, that I am pleading for *France*, and for Popery; the King of *France* would give me little Thanks for the Scantling I should reduce him to— But when I am speaking of that most necessary Thing, the Ballance of Power, I must tell you, Gentlemen, you have all, Protestant and Papist, taken the Liberty to make your Religious Politicks stoop to your Civil, Protestant fights against Protestant to support Papists; and Papist fights against Papist to support Protestants.— A War of Interest has always subjected the Quarrels of Religion to it self, and I think, speaking of Civil Government, it is not amiss it should be so.

And thus, Gentlemen, I must tell you, and yet not at all to the *Praize* of *France*, the Liberties of *Germany*, and the Protestant Religion there, was once beholden to *France*, which after infinite Struggles, and a Sea of Blood in a long War, beginning at the Descent of that Prodigy of War, *Gustavus Adolphus* the Glorious King of *Sweden*, whose Actions, I think, none of his Successors have imitated, into *Germany*, and ending at the Treaty of *Munster*, the Protestant Re-

ligion was settled, and *Germany* set free from *Austrian* Tyranny: But how was this done, *Gustavus Adolphus* was long before kill'd at the Battle of *Lutzen*; *Zealous Bannier* was dead in *Bohemia*; *Gustavus Horn* taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Nordlingen*; and in short, the *Swedes* had been beaten out of *Germany* again, and the Protestant Religion absolutely lost out of the Empire, *had not the Earth helped the Woman*, *Revel. 10.* The Popish King of *France* with his Popish Forces, committing them to a Protestant General, Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxe Weymar*, fell in with the Protestants, restor'd the *Swedish* Affairs, reviv'd the Protestant Cause, beat the Imperialists out of the strong Town of *Brisas*, and clear'd all the *Upper Rhine* of them; and in short, *French* Armies and *French* Councils brought down the haughty *Austrian* to the Famous Terms of the *Westphalian* Treaty, upon which the Protestant Religion in all *Germany* is establish'd— *thus far Popery help'd us.* The Result is short— *France* is to be reduc'd, that is the present Work, and the King of *France* humbled, *God forbid it should not.* But— There is a Point in the World, without any unjust Jealousie of *German* Greatness, to which when *France* is reduc'd, it will be out Interest to keep her up, as it is now to pull her down.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just publish'd,  
**THE SCOTS NARRATIVE**  
Examin'd; Or, the Case of the  
Episcopal-Dissenters in Scotland stated, and  
the late Treatment of them in the City of  
Edinburgh enquir'd into: With a brief  
Examination into the Reasonableness of the  
grievous Complaint of Persecution in Scot-  
land, and a Defence of the Magistrates of  
Edinburgh, in their Proceedings there:  
Being some Remarks on a late Pamphlet,  
Entituled, *A Narrative of the late Treatment*  
of the Episcopal Ministers within the City of  
Edinburgh, &c. Sold by A. Baldwin in  
Warwick-Lane.

THE

**T**HE *Haston-Garden Clap-Preventer*, that treats his Patients with *poisonous Mercury Sublimate*, is desir'd to take Notice, that Mr. Joshua Stephens, at N<sup>o</sup>. 3. *Symmonds-Inn*, tells People, that he is the Author of the *Translation* of Dr. *Greenfield's* *Book*, that is printed with the Name of *John Martin* in its Title-Page. This makes People suspect, that the said *John Martin* is an *imposing, cheating Quack*, and an *ignorant Pretender*, and that his *Letters, Stories of Cures, pretended Medicinal Secrets, &c.* are (like his Pretensions of being the Author of the said *Translation*) but so many *Shams and Impostions on the Publick*; as to which Particulars, the said *Martin* is desir'd to publish the *Truth of the Matter*, in some one of the *New-Papers*, that he has impudently monopoliz'd for his own, his Brother *Ben*, the *Chemical Soap-Boiler*, and his Brother *Spooner*, the *Taylor, Quack-Advertiser*; not forgetting, if he pleases, to tell the *World*, whether he knows who is the Author of the *Quack Pamphlet* call'd the *Charitable Surgeon*, which is only a Bill of Directions for the Use of a *Pot of Horch-Quack Mixtures*, left to be sold by *Mrs Curle*, Price between 3 and 4*l.* which he advises you to use for 40 Days, (which will be about 20*s.* Expence) and then, if not cur'd, to apply to a *Surgeon*! Whether this ought to be call'd *Charity*, or *Cheating*, Reader, judge you.

*N. B.* At the *Golden Ball* in the *dark Passage*, between the *Sun* and *Castle Taverns* in *Honey-Lane* *Markets*, you may, by the *Author* of the *Book* call'd *Quackery Unmask'd*, be cur'd of the *Venerel Disease* in a few Days Time, without running the Hazard of being *poison'd* with *Mercury Sublimate*.

**A** New Description of the *World*, delineating *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; with a *Map* and *Tables* of the Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, and Cities therein, together with a *Chronological and Historical Account* of the Emperors, Kings, Princes, Governments, Religion, Languages, Customs, Commodities, Revolutions, and Rarities thereof. By *H. Curson, Gent.* Sold by *John Morpew*, near *Stationers-Hall*.  
(Price 2*s.*)

**W**HEREAS it has been industriously reported, that Sir *WILLIAM READ*, Her Majesiy's *OCCULIST*, is Dead; and now after that Mistake, by some Upstart Pretenders to Cures in the Eyes, 'tis also maliciously reported, That altho' the said Sir *William*, be Living, and in perfect Health, yet his Hand shakes, and his Eye-sight fails him, so that he cannot perform his Cures.— These are to satisfie the Publick, That these Reports are all false and groundless; and that the said Sir *William* will perform the Operation of Couching of *Cataracts*, (or the Cure of any other Distempers incident to the Eyes) against any Pretender to that Art, He that performs it with the finest Address, Steadiness of Hand, Ease to the Patient, Expedition, and most Success, out of as many as they please to name, for a Hundred Guinea's an Eye, with either Hand, as the Cataract requires.

He would not have inserted this, but by the Advice of some Persons of Note, who have been Ear-witnesses of these great Abuses; and he hopes this, and his Success of above 70 that he has Couched lately, (some of them Persons of Quality, who are ready to attest the same) will be ample Satisfaction to the Publick.

He may constantly be apply'd to at his House in *Durham-Tard* in the *Strand, London*, all the Summer: Where the Poor are Couched of *Cataracts* by him *Gratis*.

**T**HE Famous *LOZENGES*, being effectual in all *Scorbutick Cases*; they ease Pains in the Head and Stomach, cause a good Appetite, purifie the Blood, and give speedy Relief in *Rheumatisms, Dropsey, and Gout*, and totally destroy the very Seed of Worms.

They cure *Agues and Fevers* of all Sorts, give present Ease in the *Cholick, Stone and Gravel*, cleanse the Body after hard Drinking; as also after the *Small-Pox, Measles, and Child-bearing*, and are a more general *Gathartick Medicine* than any yet known.

Prepar'd only by *R. Owner, Apothecary, at the Pestle and Mortar, in East Smithfield.*